



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—September 10, 1926

GERMAN LABOR MOVEMENT
ROOSEVELT AND GOMPERS
FACTIONAL FIGHTS IN UNIONS
WHITHER OUR SHIPS
OPIATES USED INSTEAD OF BLUDGEON

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

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Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any Change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robert Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Beer Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd Tuesday.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 230 Jones.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Broom Makers—Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 143 Albion Ave.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Commercial Telegraphers—Meet 1st Mondays, 274 Russ Bldg.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1146 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 261 Octavia St., Apt. 4.
Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meet every other Wednesday, 59 Clay.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 5 p. m., 2nd at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 1114 Mission.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Sec., John Coward, R. F. D. 1, Box 137, Colma, Cal. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers No. 18—Sec., C. W. von Ritter, 3431 Mission St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Engineers No. 49—10 Embarcadero.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth St.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 305 Labor Temple.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Sec., W. Wilgus, 461 Andover.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.
Poultry Dressers No. 17732—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Ship Clerks—10 Embarcadero.
Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.
Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 1528 Walnut, Alameda, Cal.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Stag Employees—Meet 1st Saturday, 230 Jones.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambruno, P. O. Box 3, Groveland, Calif.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 25—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXV

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1926

No. 32

German Labor Movement

By A. J. Muste, Chairman of Faculty, Brookwood

III. PRE-WAR UNION DEVELOPMENT.

The year 1860 is usually given as the date when the first "free trade unions" were established in Germany. This term "free trade union" requires a word of explanation. A free trade union on the continent of Europe means a bona fide union such as we have in the United States or England, composed of workers in a given craft or trade engaged in a struggle for better conditions with the employers. In addition, the free trade unions incline to accept Socialist theory, although they are not always necessarily directly linked up with a Socialist party.

Over against the free trade unions stand two other types of organization in Germany, the Hirsch-Dunker unions and the Christian trade unions. The Hirsch-Dunker unions, the first of which was established in 1868, get their name from two men most influential in their establishment. They come nearer to "company unions" than anything else which our European fellow workers know, though the Hirsch-Dunker unions are not really formed by employers but by workers under the inspiration of certain philanthropically disposed individuals. The Hirsch-Dunker unions hold that there is no real difference of interest between the employer and the worker and absolutely disbelieve in strikes, holding that every seeming difference between employer and worker can be settled by peaceful negotiation.

The Christian trade unions, as their name suggests, operate under church auspices. Both Catholic and Protestant organizations of this type are found. The first were formed in 1893. In their economic demands the Christian trade unions are often much the same as the free trade unions, but the former are opposed to Socialism and also to the anti-religious emphasis which is frequently found among the free trade unions on the continent of Europe. At a recent congress of Christian trade unions the following measures were advocated: profit sharing, workers' councils, stock ownership by employees, producers' and consumers' co-operation, better housing for workers. When strikes are on for purely economic demands, such as higher wages or shorter hours, the Christian and the free trade unions often act together.

Strength of Groups.

The relative strength of the various types of organization in Germany at the present time may be gathered from the following: The total membership in the free trade unions is at present about five million. Of these four million are in the General Confederation of German Trade Unions, popularly known by its German initials A. D. G. B., which is the equivalent of our American Federation of Labor. About 600,000 members are in the General Federation of Salaried Employees (a great union of white collar workers). About 300,000 are in the General Federation of Civil Servants, an organization of persons in the employ of the state and municipalities. The Christian trade unions number about one million members in Germany, and the Hirsch-Dunker something less than 250,000.

While the tentative beginnings of German trade unionism thus date back to about 1860, the real beginning of the movement, as we have already indicated, comes in the early 1870s, after the Franco-

Prussian War. In 1878 the infant trade union movement fell under the ban of the anti-Socialist legislation to which we have already referred. The succeeding 12 years were therefore a period of extreme difficulty. Underground agitation of a political nature was carried on quite successfully, in spite of terrific obstacles, but a trade union cannot function under such conditions of governmental persecution. When, therefore, in 1890 the anti-Socialist laws were repealed and the first general conference of German trade unions was called together, the delegates represented only about 277,000 members, although in that same year a Socialist vote of nearly one and a half millions was polled. This is exactly the reverse of what we find in a country such as England, where even to this date the trade union membership exceeds the membership of the Labor party and until comparatively recently exceeded the votes polled by that party.

Immediately after 1890 the Social Democratic party of Germany set actively about the encouragement of the trade union movement. Owing to the fact that millions of workers were suddenly thrown into big industry and had no other defense than that of the trade union, the movement grew very rapidly. For the most part it did not grow up from the bottom, local unions getting organized here and there and presently combining into national unions of their trades and these in turn establishing a great national federation. In Germany the movement may be said to have been organized from the top. It was the Social Democratic party and the General Federation of Trade Unions that launched deliberately a large scale effort to enroll the multitudes of workers.

As might be expected under these conditions, the German trade union movement has inclined to more centralized and disciplined organization than the British or American movement, for example. From the outset all the dues paid for benefit and strike purposes went into the treasuries of the national organizations. Power was concentrated in the national organization and in paid district executive boards. No referendum was required to enable these executive boards to declare strikes and to gain their assent to the policies of the leadership were not made, but their guiding administrative principle was to elect good men, to pay them as adequately as possible for their work, to give them large powers, and then to expect them to produce results.

(Continued next week.)

Mrs. Brown believed in treating her servant like a human being. So she always allowed her to have her young man in the kitchen in the evening.

But Mrs. Brown was also of a curious disposition, and, knowing the girl was entertaining a new swain, she stole softly downstairs and listened at the kitchen door.

She got no reward for her pains. All within was silence. Next morning she said to her maid: "Mary, that young man of yours seems very quiet. I never heard any sound of talking while he was here."

"Lor' bless you, mum," replied the girl, with a blush and a giggle, "he's that shy he's done nothin' but eat up to the present!"

SOVIET RECOGNITION.

By Chester M. Wright.

Indications are that America faces the hottest pro-Bolshevik campaign yet unfolded. It will be for recognition of the soviet autocracy and it will be backed by Americans who have not been outstanding in previous efforts.

The soviets have been at great pains this summer to lure American "investigators" to the prepared scenery of Moscow.

Sherwood Eddy, member of the international committee of the Y. M. C. A., heads a committee now in Russia seeing the sights.

Eddy gurgles forth, in a Moscow meeting, this fulsome blurb for the edification of his soviet hosts:

"I am glad to see a nation which stands as a challenge to the rest of the world, to nations ruled by swollen, selfish capitalism. * * * We hope our group will be the forerunner of an official group and recognition of the present government of Russia."

The "present government of Russia" is no different from the government—so-called—which has existed since Nicolai Lenin rolled out of Germany in an imperial special train to crush the budding democracy which had overthrown the czar and write the Bolshevik peace of Brest-Litovsk. It is the blood descendant of the autocracy founded by Lenin, headed by Stalin, who is Leninist to the core, builded upon the lines laid down by Lenin, a tyrannical over-lordship upon a structure wholly subservient to the pinnacle of the complicated arrangement.

Economically Russia has thrown a tremendous bluff. This cannot last forever. It is now recognition or ruin, and the gamblers of Moscow, circling madly in the same bloody trail trod by Lenin and kept freshly soaked by the sneaking, bludgeoning, murdering che-ka, are planning to bend every effort to win on this throw of the dice.

With prisons filled with political prisoners, with Stalin fanatically devoted to the idea of world revolution, with internal industry creaking on a swift downward path, the propaganda mill is running headlong under forced pressure.

That the campaign of this fall and winter will outdo anything that has been previously hurled at the American people is clearly seen by those who watch most closely the Bolshevik temperature and respiration. That American labor will be compelled to withstand the brunt of the conflict, as in the past, is equally certain. But to know what is coming is to have won half the struggle—the struggle for the dominance of American principles of democracy and human freedom.

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GREAT SHAME OF DECADE.

(By International Labor News Service.)

With the Oil Conservation Board planning to report to the President "nothing that will upset the stock market," which means nothing of importance, with the condition of the oil industry such that no prophet knows when America may be stricken with a final and permanent oil famine, Doheny and Fall, through their lawyers, have found it possible to prolong litigation over Teapot Dome so that months and perhaps years may elapse before a final judgment is rendered.

Meanwhile nothing has changed the Teapot Dome and nothing will change. Teapot Dome is as good as finally lost to the people. That is the startling, if not astounding fact, that stands out today.

The last Congress enacted a law calculated to speed up the Teapot Dome prosecutions. Doheny and Fall have attacked the constitutionality of this law—and constitutional cases go to the United States Supreme Court over a route devised by old Father Time himself. That is the present status of the case.

The Teapot Dome case is the most graphic illustration of recent years of the almost hopeless nature of any effort to recover public property given away by officials, whether given away legally or illegally. That is why Teapot Dome might as well be crossed off as a public asset, done for by the mazes of a fatal legal tangle.

The double importance of the Teapot Dome case is due to the fact that scientific methods now in use have made it almost certain that little is to be hoped for in the way of discovery of great new oil pools. Present production is high, but consumption grows by leaps. Automobiles in America now number 21,000,000, some 1700 companies manufacture oil burners for homes and at a rapidly increasing rate.

It has been figured that the total Ohio oil production from the time of the first Ohio well to the present, would run the nation's present consumption not more than nine months, while the total Pennsylvania output would not last more than thirteen months if it were all stored up and use of it were to start now. That of Illinois, Indiana and West Virginia would last only a little over a year. The big oil production comes from Texas, Oklahoma and California. But there is somewhere an actual limit to the amount of oil that will flow or that can be pumped. It is the amazing increase of oil consumption that will eventually—and no one knows just how soon—put an end to that marvelous stream.

The torsion balance and the seismograph have enabled scientists to approximate a final survey of oil resources. New methods of reading the geology of present oil-bearing states and others may bring in enormous new fields, but that is necessarily a dubious outlook. The threat is from the phenomenal increase in consumption, growing progressively as the months pass, and that threat is real. And it is that which adds to the enormity of what has taken place in the Teapot Dome scandal.

JUSTICE COSTS TOO MUCH.

Justice in our courts costs too much, says H. H. Nordlinger, writing in the American Bar Association Journal.

"If the law is to give a remedy for every wrong," says the lawyer, "it should give an adequate remedy for the wrong of compelling a man to hire a lawyer, collect evidence, and go to court to establish the right. To allow really adequate costs to the prevailing party would not increase the cost of justice—it would allocate it, so far as possible, to the guilty instead of the innocent party."

Demand the union label, card and button whenever you are spending your union-earned money. Be a genuine trade unionist at all times.

ALL MARKS IN HISTORY.

(By International Labor News Service.)

With some bad spots in the country where over considerable areas anything but prosperity exists, and with politicians wrangling over credit for the situation, profit records for the period from January 1 to August 1 this year passed all previous marks.

Interest and dividend payments made by principal corporations from January 1 to August 1, 1926, totaled \$2,893,000,000, according to data received by the United States Department of Commerce. The data shows that the total of dividend and interest payments thus far this year is higher than the total of similar payments made in any other year.

Payments totaled \$2,802,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1925, or \$91,000,000 less than this year. In comparison with 1924, this year's payment represents an increase of \$361,000,000. An increase of \$498,000,000 is shown over the payments of 1923, which is generally regarded as one of the most prosperous business years in the history of the United States.

The data received by the Commerce Department covered selected groups of corporations. One group included street car companies, a second railroad corporations, and a third industrial corporations. A fourth group included principal banking companies.

The groups of corporations selected for study by the Commerce Department were intended to be representative of all corporate interests.

In this orgy of dividends such sections as that surrounding Minneapolis find little comfort, while anti-union forces struggle bitterly in St. Paul to prevent wage earners from bringing into their homes a proper share of the enormous increase in produced wealth. The farmers, too, report little comfort in the figures of corporation dividend payments. Nevertheless, the figures record a situation of tremendous interest to every group in the country and will, no doubt, serve as something of a guide in the development of policies.

DEATH OF BABES.

Poverty is an important factor in the annual deaths of 100,000 infants in this country under one year of age, said Dr. Robert Morse Woodbury in a report issued by the United States Children's Bureau.

The annual maternal mortality rate, 20,000, Dr. Woodbury states, is largely caused by infection due to lack of surgical cleanliness.

"As with infant mortality also, poverty is found to be an important factor in maternal death rates, these increasing as the husband's earnings fall, probably because lack of proper facilities and adequate care for the poor mother.

"Maternal mortality are higher in the cities than in the rural districts. These mortality rates, said Dr. Woodbury, are among the highest in the civilized world and are but slightly lower than in the beginning of the present century.

Among the countries having rates less than half that of the United States are Denmark, Finland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Uruguay.

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ROOSEVELT AND GOMPERS.

By John P. Frey

Editor Molders' Journal, President Ohio Federation of Labor, Author "The Labor Injunction."

"Teddy" and "Sam" Faced Each Other With Blazing Eyes That Day in the White House.

Hammering the desk with clinched fists to emphasize their words, two chief executives faced each other with blazing eyes. One was the President of the United States; the other the president of the American Federation of Labor.

The event took place in the President's office at the White House; the actors were President Theodore Roosevelt and President Samuel Gompers. There was much in the character and qualities of each which the other admired. Both felt deeply, and at times spoke emphatically. For years a friendly relationship had existed. On many occasions President Roosevelt had consulted with President Gompers relative to questions affecting labor and those international problems in which an industrial element was involved. Yet frequently their viewpoint was not in common and neither hesitated to let the other know of their disagreement.

On the occasion referred to President Roosevelt had made a public statement with which President Gompers was displeased. He had called at the White House to personally express the reasons for his displeasure. He had spoken so vigorously that President Roosevelt, showing irritation, finally hit the desk with his fist and said:

"Mr. Gompers, I want you to understand, sir, that I am the President of the United States."

The sentence had not been finished when Mr. Gompers, realizing its purport, and hitting the desk with equal emphasis, replied:

"Mr. President, I want you to understand that I am the president of the American Federation of Labor."

Both great men had temporarily lost control of their temper. Each, for a few moments, reiterated the statement that he was a president, and their voices rose until what was taking place was quite audible in the ante-room. Suddenly the assertions of prerogatives were silenced. For a moment both of these great Americans looked at each other, both realized that they had been acting more like school boys than men charged with important responsibilities. Their features relaxed, a smile replaced the fire in their eyes. Without a word their hands were extended, and then President Roosevelt said:

"Now, Mr. Gompers, let us discuss the point of view you desire to present."

A few minutes' conversation gave President Roosevelt information which he had not possessed. The conference proved satisfactory to both, and as the interview closed President Roosevelt placed a hand upon Mr. Gompers' shoulder while clasping the other, and thanked him for having given him the information which had just been conveyed.

It was seldom that Mr. Gompers let go of his self-control, but, like the strenuous President, he never hesitated to shy his hat into the ring, and it was his practice, not only to toe the mark, but to spend much of his time in his opponent's territory.

Mrs. Goodheart—"I am soliciting for the poor. What do you do with your old clothes?"

Mr. Coldheart—"I hang them up carefully at night and go to bed. Then I put them on again in the morning."

Dissatisfied Householder—"Do you mean to say that this meter measures the amount of gas we burn?"

Gas Collector—"I will enter into no controversy, sir; but I may say that the meter measures the amount of gas you will have to pay for."

LOEWE, DANBURY HATTER, BANKRUPT.

D. E. Loewe & Co., famous non-union hat manufacturer of Danbury, is bankrupt.

The plant is closed and Dietrich E. Loewe, head of the concern, who was dined and feted by manufacturers' associations and chambers of commerce, has been confined to his home for several months by illness. The firm's liabilities total \$240,000 and suggestions are made that the creditors accept a 60 per cent settlement. A portion of the factory has been rented by a union hat manufacturer to handle his increased business.

Little publicity is given the collapse of this concern that was in the forefront of a country-wide anti-union campaign a quarter of a century ago. Loewe's leading attorney was Walter Gordon Merritt, whose family was connected with the C. H. Merritt Hat Company, the cheapest non-union hat plant in Danbury, and which has also passed from the industrial stage.

The Hatters' Union attempted to unionize the Loewe concern. Loewe refused to recognize the union and the hatters asked organized labor to not buy that product. In September, 1903, Loewe filed a suit against the union in the Connecticut Federal District Court. He asked \$80,000 damages, which would be three-fold under the Sherman anti-trust law. A state court levied on the hatters' homes and their bank accounts. This levy was under an antiquated Connecticut law which permitted attachment before judgment was rendered.

The American Federation of Labor took up the fight, which was carried to the United States Supreme Court. When the decision was affirmed the American Federation of Labor issued an appeal for funds to pay the judgment and \$222,911.20 was raised. As a result of the agitation the American Federation of Labor secured the passage of the Clayton amendment to the anti-trust law.

THE CHAINED EAGLE.

By Olive Schreiner.

There was a bird's egg once, picked up by chance upon the ground, and those who found it bore it home and placed it under a barn-door fowl. And in time the chick bred out, and those who had found it chained it by a leg to a log, lest it should stray and get lost. And by and by they gathered round it, and speculated as to what the bird might be. One said, "It is surely a waterfowl, a duck, or it may be a goose; if we took it to the water it would swim and gabble."

But another said, "It has no webs to its feet; it is a barnyard fowl; should you let it loose it will scratch and cackle with the others on the dung-heap." But a third speculated, "Look now at its curved beak; no doubt it is a parrot, and can crack nuts." But a fourth said, "No, but look at its wings; perhaps it is a bird of great flight." But several cried, "Nonsense! No one has ever seen it fly! Why should it fly! Can you suppose that a thing can do a thing which no one has ever seen it do?" And the bird, with its leg chained close to the log, preened its wings. So they sat about it, speculating and discussing it; and one said this, and another that.

And all the while as they talked the bird sat motionless, with its gaze fixed on the clear, blue sky above it. And one said, "Suppose we let the creature loose and see what it will do?"—and the bird shivered. But the others cried, "It is too valuable; it might get lost. If it were to try to fly it might fall down and break its neck."

And the bird, with its foot chained to the log, sat looking upward into the clear sky; the sky, in which it had never been—for the bird—the bird, knew what it would do—because it was an eaglet!—From "Woman and Labor."

Demand the union label, card and button whenever you are spending your union-earned money. Be a genuine trade unionist at all times.

THE AMERICAN WAY.

An interesting sidelight is thrown on the "exactions" of union labor by an experience 6000 miles away.

Gennadius, a very wealthy Greek who has passed much of his life in foreign countries, has given his native land a magnificent museum, the Gennadeon. It is located in Athens, and was dedicated this summer.

Labor was so abundant—partly on account of the deportation of hundreds of thousands of Greeks from Asia Minor—that men fought for a chance to work at 35 cents per day.

But when it came to plumbing, an American plumber was brought over, paid \$16 per day and traveling expenses, and finished the work at less than two-thirds the lowest bid that could be secured in Athens.

The American trades unionist demands decent wages, but he "delivers the goods."

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FACTIONAL FIGHTS IN UNIONS. A Study in Human Relations in the Labor Movement.

By A. J. Muste
Chairman of Faculty, Brookwood.

WHAT CAN BE DONE ABOUT IT?

We have said that to keep a machine sound it is necessary not only to provide for the constant infusion of new blood but to provide that its members be experts trained for their work and having a sufficient incentive for good work. In discussing this point it is necessary to have in mind the question raised in a previous section of this discussion as to where the labor official is to go when he is fired from his job in the union. The problem is, as we there indicated, a most serious one and must have somewhat detailed attention.

The plan sometimes popular with radicals of rotating officials in office, permitting a man to hold office for a very limited period and then sending him back to the shop is not, save in occasional instances, a solution at all. It simply means that you sacrifice all possible gain from division of labor and accumulated experience. As soon as a man learns his job he is taken away from it. No craftsman would think of carrying on his work on such a basis, no business man would attempt to run his business along these lines; there is no reason to think that all the laws of efficient administration can be safely defied in running a union.

European Methods.

The evil of trade union officials becoming insurance agents or accepting positions from employers' associations is almost non-existent in some European countries where class lines have been more strictly drawn, so the employers on their part have sought to keep important positions for members of their own class and "going over to the enemy" has seemed a much more serious sin to workers than in our more fluid American conditions, and where the movement itself with its highly developed labor, political and co-operative, as well as its trade union institutions, has been able to provide more jobs and to utilize effectively the talents and energies of all or most of those coming up from the ranks. Whether we can achieve a similar state of affairs in the American movement, assuming that it is desirable, will depend fundamentally upon the economic and social development of this country, which will determine the main lines of labor development, and for the rest upon the education both of officials and rank and file in the real aims and ideals of the movement.

As the unions increase in numbers and become responsible for the handling of vast sums of money, have to decide questions affecting the livelihood of millions of workers and the well-being of the entire nation, have to assume positive and responsible attitudes toward the problem of efficient production, they will no longer be able to depend upon leadership trained in amateurish and haphazard fashion. In the heads of trade union officials, organizers, and editors there is a vast amount of practical knowledge about how to run a union, how to organize different types of workers, how to conduct strikes, and negotiations with employers. This information must be gathered and systematized. From this basis we must proceed to analysis and to controlled experimentation in order to determine still more effective methods. Eventually men and women trained in schools of trade union administration must match wits with persons trained in the schools of business administration.

Effective Education.

The effect of better education for labor leaders on the problem of internal disputes in the union would be at least threefold. In the first place

up to a certain point at least there would be an objective test which a man would have to meet before he could qualify for responsible office. It would not be quite so easy for a man to forge to the front merely because he had a loud voice and talked to suit the mob, whether a conservative or a radical mob. A candidate for office would be a man who would pass through a certain training which would have both theoretical and practical features of course.

In the second place since officials would be better trained, would have a clearer insight into business conditions and the problems of their own trade, would know something about their own psychology and that of the membership, they would in the main get greater results, more tangible gains for the membership. If our contention that internal conflicts become vicious and serious particularly when there is some important failure to get results for the membership is sound, then we may indeed expect that a better trained leadership will mean a lessening of this evil.

In the third place officers who are more thoroughly and broadly educated not only in the technic of education but in the social and spiritual significance and function of the labor movement will in the long run be more idealistic; at any rate their idealism will have a firmer logical base and will not evaporate as easily as does idealism based on mere emotion. Such men will also have more resources within themselves, will have avenues of pleasure and satisfaction other than a job, a pay envelope and the power to lord it over others. They will accordingly have less temptation to hang onto the job for the job's sake, will be able to look at the job in a more detached manner, will be better able to endure the "humiliation" of losing it, and for that very reason will be more likely to make good and so be spared the humiliation.

The Incentives.

Assuming that these various measures to secure competent officers be taken then, as has been indicated, pains must be taken to provide them with incentives for good work. Here again three points may be mentioned. The first is adequate pay, including reasonable hours. Adequate pay does not mean huge salaries but in labor, and especially radical circles, a few instances of big salaries paid to labor officials have often been used as an argument against adequate salaries

for any, and quite the same way, humorously enough, that the typical coal operator, for example, uses the high wages paid to a few miners as an argument for keeping down the wage rates of all of them! Every going movement must count on a great deal of voluntary unpaid services from its members; there is, however, no evidence that in the long run any organization gets such service in proportion to the inadequacy of the remunera-

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tion it provides for paid service. It is absurd for trade unions which exist for the express purpose of protecting workers against exploitation in the matter of wages, hours and conditions of work to exploit their own employees in these matters. Incidentally we may suggest that as trade unions insist on the provision of insurance against unemployment, accident, old age, etc., for the membership, it will be sound policy to make a similar provision directly or indirectly for their own employees.

Secondly, to provide incentive for good work to anyone capable of it an official position must have real responsibility and authority attached to it. No good man will be a rubber stamp or messenger boy, even for a trade union or revolutionary party. Of course the official must give account of his stewardship and of this we shall have a bit more to say presently when we discuss workers' education for the rank and file; but all experience indicates that giving real power to officials and then holding them responsible for its exercise is sound procedure, and that if you give a man a dummy job you will get dummy results. In no sense will the evils of machine politics be overcome by this last procedure. Let me repeat that perhaps the most corrupt, lazy, stupid, and oppressive machines I have come across in the labor movement have been composed of cliques of unpaid executive board members in local unions, who insisted on making dummies out of their business agents or their paid officers, who, of course, failed to get results from such officials and then covered up their own sins and mistakes before the rank and file by orating about the laziness and crookedness of "pie-card artists."

Confidence and Respect.

Thirdly, good men will have incentives for good work only if they have a reasonable measure of confidence and respect in those who employ them. In a fighting movement like the labor movement this is indeed the chief compensation for a man who is to some degree genuinely idealistic and in whom the mere will to power is not absolutely dominant. Now there are not many organizations in the American labor movement at present where the members really trust their leaders. One does not have to travel a great distance to find trade unionists who would take the employers' word before that of their officers. One does not often hear, except from leaders in distress, the exhortation to "trust your leaders." Indeed, there have been many who hold that sound policy involves keeping the rank and file distrustful of the leadership. It is a curious phenomenon.

No organization will get far unless there is mutual confidence and respect as between members and leadership. To distrust a particular leader for cause shown or reasonable suspicion is often necessary. But a general philosophy of "suspect the leader" is absurd and paralyzing. The very oppositions which have raised that cry have protested bitterly enough against the fruits of their policy when they themselves happened to be burdened with the responsibilities of leadership.

Either the leadership of the movement actually is as prevalently corrupt, lazy and inefficient as it is sometimes made out to be or it is not; in either case it is the movement that stands condemned as much as, if not more than, the leadership. If the leadership is actually low grade all the time it can only be either because the movement has no high grade men or because the work the leaders have to do is of such a nature as to call forth only low grade men or to cause high grade men to deteriorate. Of course, when no controversial ends need to be served no one will argue that these are the facts. The labor movement will challenge comparison with any social movement for the idealism, unselfishness and in-

telligence of its leadership, as well as its membership. Else there would be no accounting for the success it has achieved in the face of tremendous odds.

Cause of Mistrust.

But if a group habitually mistrusts its leadership without sufficient subjective reason the psychologist will tell us that it is because the group distrusts, is uncertain of itself. People who can only assume that officers must be corrupt must have a lurking mistrust that they would be corrupt in similar circumstances. In a more subtle and insidious way a group that is exploited and oppressed is said to have an inferiority complex about itself, to mistrust its own character, ability, and experience. Such a complex the group will tend to transfer by a well-known psychological process to its leaders. That we have here put our finger on a real and serious problem I have no doubt. The remedy will come with increasing triumphs of the movement, leading to increased self-confidence and through the measures we propose to discuss under the next two heads, of workers' education and ethics. It should be clear, however, that, subject to proper safeguards, the philosophy of mistrusting the leadership must be definitely combatted and the tradition of trusting a properly trained leadership, thus giving it the incentive for good work that comes from the confidence and respect of the membership, must be energetically established.

Next time—"Workers' Education and Internal Conflicts."

LABOR LIFE INSURANCE.

When the Union Labor Life Insurance Company, Matthew Woll president, opens its books for insurance business early this fall, it will enter the insurance arena at the crest of a wave of record-breaking prosperity for the life insurance business.

President Woll has announced that the stock sale will end when the company has disposed of \$500,000 worth. Of this amount only \$100,000 remains to be raised and pledges almost take care of that amount.

It is indicated that the company will begin writing insurance almost immediately after the American Federation of Labor convention in October.

New life insurance policies valued at \$4,937,000,000 were written from January 1 to August 1, this year, breaking all records, it is shown by a survey just completed by the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau, Hartford, Conn.

Total sales for the corresponding period last year ran \$222,000,000 less than this year's figures, indicating an amazing increase in the basic well-being of the country, inasmuch as life insurance business is customarily accepted as an excellent index of general well-being among the masses.

Sales by months this year exceeded sales by months for last year for every month of the seven, except May.

With this condition existing, it is indicated from available reports that insurance business running literally into the millions awaits the Union Labor Life Insurance Company the day it opens its doors for the writing of policies.

During the examination at the close of school, the fourth grade teacher asked her history class to name the five most important men of the recent war.

One boy, in all seriousness, answered the question thus: "General Pershing, President Wilson, General Foch, my big brother Tom, and Andy Sullivan's brother Pat."

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WHITHER OUR SHIPS?

Where is the Leviathan going? And the George Washington? And the other ships now owned by the government and operated by the Shipping Board? And what of the seamen under the administration's plans? The President had as a visitor at his summer camp the president of the American International Company, Mr. Matthew Brush, who is interested in bidding for these ships, having been shown the advertisements, he says, by Chairman T. V. O'Connor of the Shipping Board. The American International Company is the largest stockholder in the International Mercantile Marine. International Mercantile Marine controls the Oceanic Navigation Company, which operates the White Star Line, which flies the British flag. So, are the great ships, taken from Germany when the United States declared war, and made into a great American fleet, finally and for a song, to go to England? Is that the program being worked out at White Pines, while the presidential party furnishes copy about trout and pike and pickerel? Some bright reporter up at White Pines ought to write a story about this very important matter—and probably will not.

"Everybody knows about it. Some people take her part and some take her husband's part."

"And I presume there are a few eccentric individuals who mind their own business."

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Entered at Postoffice, San Francisco,
California, as second-class matter.
Acceptance for mailing at special
rate of postage provided for in
section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917,
authorized August 10, 1918.

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1926

Canton, Ohio, still stews in the mess of its underworld murder of Editor Don Mellett. One bootlegger after another breaks into the headlines as a suspect, or as having knowledge of the crime, but the murderer goes uncaught. That the mania for breaking the Volstead act had much to do with the murder of Mellett is about the only sure thing to be said in connection with the crime. Chicago and Atlanta register their murders of law enforcement officers by persons who object to enforcement of the Volstead act. It appears that wherever there is enough profit to be had murder is likely to be done. At any rate, its doing can be procured. But sap-headed thugs are not the only ones who have slain for profit. There was once upon a time a scandal about armor plate full of blow holes and army beef full of bugs.

One per cent of the population is estimated to own only nearly three-fifths of the national wealth, the report of the Federal Trade Commission on National Wealth and Income made pursuant to a Senate resolution shows. It is unquestionably the most thorough study of this subject made for many years, for it carefully distinguished between real wealth and evidences of indebtedness, such as mortgages which are often rated as wealth. Based on the records of nearly 185,000 estates, the Commission reaches the conclusion that about 1 per cent of the population owns about 59 per cent of the estimated wealth and "90 per cent was owned by about 13 per cent of the decedents." The Commission estimated the total wealth of the nation in 1922 as approximately \$353,000,000,000, which is about \$32,000,000,000 more than the census estimate, and which increases the estimated value of railroads and other public utilities above the census estimate by about \$10,000,000,000. Of the total wealth about \$230,000,000,000 is real estate and \$123,000,000,000 tangible personality. By use, about 18 per cent of the total wealth consists of agricultural wealth, 14 per cent is used in manufacturing and mining, 13 per cent is held by railroads and other public utilities, and about 12 per cent is held by the Federal government, roughly three-fifths of all the wealth.

Opiates Used Instead of Bludgeon

It is interesting to note how anti-union employers adopt new tactics as organized labor develops public opinion.

The history of these employers' war against unionism is a series of adjustments in an effort to control workers. The latest change is to abandon the bludgeon method of attack and depend on opiates.

It seems but yesterday that this type of employer "refused to be dictated to" when employees asked that he bargain with them collectively. He made no attempt to conceal his opposition and labor exposed this unsocial position.

He changed to the "open" shop. Under this system, he said, there would be no difference between organized and unorganized. He asked no questions. He was not interested in unionism, he said.

But, strange to note, active trade unionists could not retain employment. When they assumed rights this employer so loudly acknowledged they possess, they were quietly dropped and their names were found on blacklist records of "open" shop organizations.

This method was more refined than bludgeon tactics, but they served the employers' purpose.

The workers continued their agitation for a voice in working conditions. Their unions grew in power and influence and their living standards increased.

Now the anti-union employer has again been forced to change front. A new public opinion has compelled him to outwardly yield. So he professes to accept the principle of collective bargaining and has set up a company "union."

The change is embellished with up-to-date rhetoric on "employee representation," welfare plans, stock selling, "free" insurance and other feudalizing systems. These are supposed to satisfy the employers' "hands."

Instead of frank opposition to trade unions, the employer attempts to drug workers. He pictures his company "union" as a homey little affair.

The story is told by the employer's publicity staff. It is a charming tale. It reveals the company "union" as permitting representatives of both sides to "look eye to eye" across the conference table.

But the story is never complete. The public is not told how workers are restricted to untrained negotiators, and how the workers' representatives are selected under the watchful eye of foremen, straw bosses and company men.

Neither does the story tell of skilled pleaders and accountants who may present the employer's case, but not so the workers. They are represented by and in the manner the employer dictates. In short, this compliance with the form of trade unionism permits the employer to have the same control as in the bludgeon days.

Trade unionists must continue their agitation for the right to bargain collectively. They must continue to expose the company "union" hypocrisy, as they did the immorality and illegality of former positions that were just as stoutly defended by the employer.

They must show that the company "union" is an opiate; that its members have no more rights as free men than under the avowed anti-union shop system.

The company "union" will survive only as long as organized labor fails to expose this deceit. It cannot stand against an education that is based on fundamentals.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Opposition to illegal strikes was recorded by the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union at the closing session of its biennial convention. The observance of contracts was urged. "The 44-hour work week," the convention declared, "is generally operative in America, because it is a fair work week. It has taken time and patience to arouse public opinion to the point of favoring the half holiday on Saturday."

The report of the Committee of the Federated American Engineering Societies on "Waste in Industry" puts the major part of the responsibility for such waste upon management. This committee, which included some of the best engineers in the country, said: "Management has the greatest opportunity and hence responsibility for eliminating waste in industry." The committee places the following responsibility for waste in several industries against management: Men's clothing manufacturing, 75 per cent; printing, 63 per cent; boot and shoe manufacturing, 73 per cent; metal trades, 81 per cent; textile manufacturing, 50 per cent.

On the same day last week two men passed on to their last resting place. One of these was Dr. Eliot, the famous educator, scholar, and writer. He had lived to the ripe age of 92, leaving an impress upon his time which will long remain. He was a man of great mental power, of charming personality, of great influence. He was perhaps an aristocrat, but he was of an aristocracy of usefulness. The other man who died on that day was Rudolpho Valentino, who had come to be known as "the perfect lover" of the screen. It was a notable fact that in many newspapers the death of the movie actor was given more importance than was the death of the educator. Perhaps this was because the editors believe that, in the average life, it is more important to know how to make love perfectly than how to use the human brain in other directions. The headlines recounting these two deaths register a great victory for emotion over intelligence, which is interesting if not important.

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, is dead at 92 years of age. Dr. Eliot is famous for many things. He has left a rich record of participation in public life, a record of erudition, of prolific thought and expression, of dignified, scholarly attainment. There was a time when Dr. Eliot was known to wage earners as having labelled the scab a hero of industry. For many years trade unionists held that epigrammatic pronouncement against the Harvard president. They felt it fitting, perhaps, that a Harvard president should have thus glorified the scab. But when Woodrow Wilson summoned his industrial conference in Washington just after the war, with Samuel Gompers and Dr. Eliot as delegates and participants, Dr. Eliot stood with the labor delegation and against the representatives of big business. Nothing more aptly demonstrated the breadth of Dr. Eliot than this act of coming to the support of labor. In the last analysis, the position of labor, the position of human beings thrown into the balance against tremendous powers and often against tremendous odds, wins reasoning men to its standards. This act on the part of Dr. Eliot was more to his credit than his popularization of the five-foot shelf.

WIT AT RANDOM

A junk shop near a railroad crossing in Denver carries a sign with this hint to motorists: "Go ahead; take a chance. We'll buy the car."

"That's an engine boiler," the foreman told the young lady visiting the locomotive works.

"And why do they boil engines?" she innocently inquired.

"To make the engine tender," said the foreman.

Absent-Minded Professor—"Waiter, half an hour ago I ordered some lamb chops. Have you forgotten them—or have I had them?"—Boston Transcript.

Visitor—"My poor man! I presume it was the desire for drink that brought you here?"

Prisoner—"Not at all. I never expected to get any in this place."—The Humorist (London).

The recent case of attempted tire robbery, at White's lunch room near Sewickley bridge, was quietly disposed of, it being shown that the accused, Lawrence Kaufman, of New Kensington, came from very good people and was drunk when he came.—Pennsylvania paper.

In a long glistening Rolls-Royce he glided up to the filling station, and called out, "Let's have some gas, please!"

"How much you want?" asked the man in overalls, eying the car admiringly. The motorist, struck by a sudden thought, put a hand in his pocket. Thirty cents was all he had in his clothes.

"One gallon," said he.

The man in the overalls glanced over the big car again and then fixed the driver with a stare of utter disgust.

"One gallon!" he sneered; "whatcher tryin' to do, wean it?"—Everybody's Magazine.

First Little Girl—"Do you believe in the devil?"

Second Little Girl—"No! It's like Santa Claus. It's your father."—Outlook.

Magistrate (severely, to old offender)—"So you've been fighting your wife again. Liquor?"

Prisoner—"No, she licked me!"—Humorist (London).

New Office Boy—"I've added those figures up ten times, sir."

Employer—"Good boy!"

"And here's the ten answers, sir!"—Passing Show.

You convince a man—you persuade a woman.—Pittsburgh First.

WANTED—Lady wishes party to live with her. Address H, in care News Office.—Ad in a Pennsylvania paper.

"Willie, what is your greatest ambition?"

"To wash mother's ears."—Successful Farming.

Mrs. Jones cast an entirely new light—and, it may be, a wholly reasonable one—on the problem of woman's dress the other night. She and Mr. Jones were awaiting callers, and Mr. Jones surveyed her new gown rather critically. "Isn't it a little extreme?" he suggested. "A little short and low cut?"

"Well, I don't know," said Mrs. Jones, "they are coming to see me, aren't they—not the dress?"—Argonaut.

THE CHERRY TREE.

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

It is announced that a fuzzless peach has been developed. The announcement doesn't say this new kind of peach has been invented. It just says it has been brought about and soon there'll be no fuzz on peaches. This announcement is important, if for no other reason than that it offers a text for a discussion designed to consume about the amount of space devoted to this department each week. Fuzz on a peach constitutes one of the things the world can get along without. A lot of jokes could be made about this, and they would be at least as good as the one which starts out, "Why can't you get down from an elephant?" the answer being that you have to get it from a goose. But this department is not given over to jokes like that. It is a place for more serious matters.

* * *

Fuzz on a peach has no importance whatever. It is about as useful as dandruff on a coat collar, or blonde hairs on the lapel of a black-haired man. Fuzz on a peach is usually rubbed off on the coat sleeve, which accounts for the rapid increase in dry cleaning bills during the peach season. The fuzzless peach is the production of a man who lives in Duquoin, Ill., a name which is much more puzzling than Des Moines, Iowa. Whether the father of this smooth-skinned peach will quoin a new name for it is not yet known, but it is worth thinking about. Suggestions would be interesting to observe, but they are not solicited by the Cherry Tree. There is at least a suspicion that the suggested names might not all be as fuzzless as the peach for which they were intended.

* * *

The apricot, the pear, the apple, the plum, the grape, come into the world and pass to their destiny without benefit of fuzz, indicating that the fuzz performs no essential function in the career of edible fruit and might as well be dispensed with. There are a lot more things from which the fuzz might be removed without adding to any of the sorrows of the world. It might be removed from sermons, dissertations of automobile salesmen, canvassers for charity funds, and arguments as to why the war debts should or should not be paid. Fuzz on bread that has been too long on the shelf might also claim the attention of the Duquoin fuzz eradicator.

* * *

There are those who claim that everything was started on a basis of perfection, but steadily mankind is finding out that it is not so. The horse and buggy has about gone into the discard. Making love by the light of tallow dips is no longer good form. The spinning wheel has passed out. From sunrise to sunset is no longer the work day. The old-fashioned grist mill has stumbled and grated to its last stop. California has taken the seeds out of the orange, Volstead has taken the kick out of the grape, Burbank took the stickers off the cactus. Nature is being amended out of all resemblance to the original picture. Now the fuzz comes off the peach, revealing it as a luscious smooth-skinned blond fruit from whence emanates only goodness, minus the dust-catching, germ-collecting whiskers. Mr. Gillette set the world a wonderful example.

Mary had a bathing suit,

The latest style, no doubt,

And when she got inside it she

Was more than half-way out.

—Boston Transcript.

LITTLE ESSAYS ON LITTLE THINGS

Written for The Labor Clarion When the Spirit Moves H. M. C.

THE GOBLINS HAVE GOT US. XII

History! What a goblin history really is. How we are fooled by our pious attempt to learn what has gone on in this world by reading history.

The purpose of national historians is to justify their nations. Like a corrupt judge who in rendering his decision parades before the litigants only that evidence which supports his judicial position, so the historian parades before his readers all the evidence which goes to prove the absolute purity and benevolent disinterestedness of the nation whose history he is making and neglects even to mention matters that are necessary for the reader to get an even approximately unbiased opinion.

The "best" histories of the United States are those that from the beginning of settlement fill us full of prejudices against the Indian—his atrocities, his massacres, his viciousness, brutalities, cruelties, treacheries and general all-around orneriness; at the same time presenting a picture of charity and benignity and tender love of the whites. Yet in truth there is perhaps no page of history more splattered with the blood of innocents than is the story of the virtual extermination of the natives of America.

Having thus got his readers in the proper frame of mind, the historian tells the results of other enterprises, whether of government or of the people, but fails utterly to present the means used to accomplish these results, thus building a fearful structure of prejudices and a picture of purity of intent that is as false as hell itself.

This is not peculiar to America or of modern times. It is true of all times, of all nations, of all peoples. Each has set down the facts according to the national viewpoint. History thus is largely the story of the victorious in wars, praise for the valor and heroism of the victors and condemnation of the vanquished, vainglorious flattery on the one hand and tales of trickery, deceit and fraud on the other.

Tyranny, of course, is very difficult to understand. Back in the 40's and 50's in the United States, the orators and statesmen from the South were quite sure the encroachments of the federal government upon the rights of sovereign states constituted tyranny of a very serious nature, but since the war of the Rebellion such encroachments are simply the exercise of constitutional authority. If the material resources of the South during the four years of civil warfare had been greater, doubtless today there would be a distinctly different definition of tyranny in that one regard.

That indicates a historical definition of tyranny: If the alleged tyrant is overthrown, the allegation of tyranny is proved; if the alleged tyrant withstands his opposition and maintains his power, the allegation of tyranny is not proved, and the alleged tyrannies become substantial justice.

So with every historic definition. Rebels failed; therefore they are not patriots. Patriots succeeded; therefore they are not rebels. History always glorifies success, disparages and sneers at failure. That is the reason every nation, in

its own histories, is a glorious nation. That is the reason historical successes lend themselves so well to oratorical flights.

In 1876 at Indianapolis, Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll delivered a stirring address in which he pictured the past rising before him as a dream. Anybody interested can buy the address for a nickel or a dime at the book-stores. The speech roused his hearers to frenzied enthusiasm. It has been considered a classic—by Northerners. It placed Ingersoll in the front rank of American political orators.

Some unkind soul had a copy of the address framed and hung in the old Virginia home of Robert E. Lee, commander-in-chief of the armies of the Confederacy. Representative Rankin of Mississippi has started a movement to "force the War Department" to remove the thing. Rankin says Ingersoll "was most bitter against the South." Further he says "the speech contains a false arraignment of the South and is offensive to every true Southerner."

If Ingersoll was bitter against the South, if the oration falsely arraigned the South, that was of minor importance. At the time Ingersoll was looking for votes in Indiana, a state that has the capacity of flopping from one party to another in elections. He played upon the emotions of his hearers; he aroused them to enthusiasm. Any veteran who wore the blue in the stirring times of the War of the Rebellion will tell you it was the greatest oration of all time, even if Ingersoll was an infidel!

TRADES UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE.

The regular meeting of the Trades Union Promotional League was held Wednesday evening, August 18th, 1926, Mechanics Hall.

Meeting called to order by President Mather-son at 8:15 p. m.

Roll was called and the absentees noted.

Communications—Minutes from the Building Trades read, noted, and filed.

Officers and Committee Reports—Label Agent Despte rendered a wonderful report of his work for the last two weeks. Moved, seconded, and carried that the report of the Label Agent be received and concurred in. Trustees reported favorable on the bills, same to be ordered paid.

Reports of Unions—Waiters, business is good. Janitors No. 9, business is fair. Shoe Clerks, will parade Labor Day. Cigar Makers, making good progress in their organizing campaign. Lumbermen, business is good. Carpenters No. 34, business is good. Tailors, business is fair. Casket Workers, business is fair. Barbers, business is good. Garment Workers, business is good; will parade on Labor Day. Plumbers, business is fair. Hoisting Engineers, business is fair; will parade. Ladies' Auxiliary, will parade with the league on Labor Day; making good in campaign for more members.

Dues, \$9.00; Agent, \$75.09; total, \$94.09. Disbursements, \$62.10.

Being no further business to come before the league we adjourned at 9:35 to meet again on Wednesday evening, September 1st, 1926.

Faternally yours,

WM. HERBERT LANE, Secretary.

Demand the union label, card and button whenever you are spending your union-earned money. Be a genuine trade unionist at all times.

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LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

Q.—What is the National Board of Jurisdictional Awards?

A.—This board was created by the building trades unions, architects, and contractors, to adjudicate jurisdictional disputes in the building trades. William J. Tracy is secretary, with offices in the American Federation of Labor Building, Washington.

Q.—When was labor's bill of grievances drafted and what for?

A.—This was a document setting forth labor's political demands in 1906. It was presented by 117 representatives of national and international unions to the president pro tempore of the Senate and the speaker of the House.

Q.—Was Leo Tolstoi regarded as a friend by American labor?

A.—Indeed, and when the great Russian died the American Federation of Labor convention in 1910 adopted resolutions deploring his passing. The delegates stood with bowed heads in agreement with the resolution.

Q.—Can delegates to the American Federation of Labor be bound by instructions?

A.—In 1901 it was ruled that each delegate controls his own vote, and the American Federation of Labor conventions must allow him to cast his votes as he sees fit, even though he may vote contrary to his instructions. Whether a delegate may be disciplined by his own organization for voting against instructions may be another matter.

Guy C. Haseltine of San Francisco, Cal., William Ringwood of Newark and George Bryant of New York City spent the week-end at the home of Henry H. Bisbing and daughter on Park Place. Mr. Haseltine arrived from San Francisco a few days ago, having made the trip in about four weeks by various automobiles, coming almost the entire distance as the guest of traveling salesmen whom he met on the road. He spent only \$2.50 for carfare on the trip and traveled a distance of 4700 miles, going up the Pacific Coast to Portland, Oregon, and from there across the continent through the Northwest and Central West to the Eastern states. Mr. Haseltine is a union printer and expects to work at his trade in Dunellen or the vicinity.—Dunellen, N. J., Weekly Call.

INVENTIONS THAT MADE MILLIONS.

Written for International Labor News Service
By Alexander J. Wedderburn, Jr., President of the League of American Inventors.

ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVES.

Turn the calendar back to 1846. We move so fast that we hardly know where we are going unless we look back occasionally. In 1846, the very week the Mexican War broke out, the first telegraphic message was sent from Philadelphia to Washington. The newspapers said, "The message came over the wire in an unbelievably short time." The Mexican War, that is to say, and the Morse-Henry telegraph started up active business the same week of the spring of 1846.

Professor Henry, who did so much for the Morse telegraph, had been experimenting with applied electricity for some ten years before 1846.

A famous newspaper of 1835 published the following remarkable item of news: "A blacksmith of Brandon, Vermont, happened to become acquainted with Professor Henry's discoveries in electro-magnetism. He has applied this power to wonderful scientific machines. He turns three horizontal wheels around 50 times per second with this power."

Davenport, the Vermont blacksmith, had taken a step beyond Henry and proved that electro-magnetism was capable of practical application. It, however, remained for another Vermont man to take the next step.

In a cool, quiet glass case in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C., stands a queer-looking three-by-five-by-ten-foot contraption on wheels. It is somewhat suggestive of the old time hand car. This pigmy pulls no freight cars. It is hardly suggestive of power, even. But there stands the first electric locomotive the world ever saw, built and exhibited by Professor Moses G. Farmer in 1847.

Moses Farmers' contrivance was a real locomotive, operating on rails and developing enough power to move itself up and down the track with a car attached. He took it to Dover, N. H., first. He later showed it at Springfield, Mass. Three years later, in a more developed form, the Farmer locomotive attracted much attention in Boston.

While Farmers' first use of his train was a run around the edge of a lecture hall in which he explained his mysterious invention, yet it actually carried passengers in 1847, thus establishing its right to the fathership of electric traction.

Today there are 80,000 electric propelled passenger cars in the United States, and they carry annually 14,000,000,000 passengers, or ten times as many as ride on steam railroads. There is invested in these lines about \$5,000,000,000.

Note—Previous articles in this series may be obtained by writing to the League of American Inventors, Washington, D. C.

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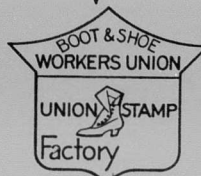
We ask all members of organized labor to purchase shoes bearing our Union Stamp on the sole, inner-sole or lining of the shoe. We ask you not to buy any shoes unless you actually see this Union Stamp.

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Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor
246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

COLLIS LOVELY
General President

CHARLES L. BAINE
General Secretary-Treasurer



TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

E. K. ("Eddie") Sargison, who still has a host of acquaintances among the old guard printers in San Francisco, where he was employed on various papers until about twenty years ago, when he began to view the Northwest with favor and where he finally decided to locate, returned to Seattle last Friday after having spent about two weeks in this vicinity. Mr. Sargison was accompanied by his wife.

Chas. G. Arnold wired his father-in-law, Percy W. Garrett, that an eight-pound baby girl arrived at the Arnold home on September 1. Mr. and Mrs. Arnold reside in Wichita Falls, Texas. The latest information is that the mother and infant daughter are doing well.

Kirby Reist of the Donaldson Publishing Company chapel has returned from his annual vacation, which he spent on a ranch in Mendocino county. Kirby came back loaded with pears, which he generously distributed among the chapel-mates and other employees of the Donaldson Company. The pears were of the most luscious mountain variety and were thoroughly enjoyed by recipients.

"Sammy" Katz has returned from New York City, where he found the temperature too high and the humidity too heavy for real comfort. "Sammy" has trotted across the continent many times, but, so far, San Francisco appeals to him the more strongly when the question of real living is considered.

The members of Typographical Union No. 21 will learn with sorrow of the death of one of their fellow craftsmen, Mr. G. N. Tuson, who died in Oakland last Monday (Labor Day), a victim of tuberculosis. His funeral was held at ten o'clock last Wednesday morning from the Hanrahan Undertaking Parlors, Fifth avenue and East Fourteenth street, Oakland. Mr. Tuson leaves a widow and a host of friends to mourn his loss.

James McLaughlin, superintendent of the Dunham, Carrigan & Hayden printing and catalogue department, accompanied by Mrs. McLaughlin and their two daughters, has returned from a delightful ten-day motor tour through the southern part of California.

William Latta, chairman of the Examiner chapel, and family are vacationing in the vicinity of Santa Cruz. They estimate two weeks will be required to accumulate the expected rosy cheeks and coats of tan usually accumulated by those who favor seaside resorts for rest and recreation.

George Hanson, adman on the San Jose Mercury-Herald, recently arrived in San Francisco from Seattle, where he paid an extended visit to relatives and friends.

Frank Blake of the Virginia City Chronicle was a San Francisco and Oakland visitor last week.

R. C. (Cliff) Roberts, who has been in Sacramento for the last six months, has returned to San Francisco, where he says he will remain indefinitely.

Frank Coffey is home again after a trip northward that extended as far as Portland. He was absent two weeks, the greater part of which time was devoted to an exploration of northern California.

Frank Grady, who has recently been employed in Woodland and Sacramento, came to San Francisco last week accompanied by his family. Frank is subbing on the Bulletin.

C. F. Lippert, who divorced himself from the printing art two years ago and is now engaged in developing a ranch on the outskirts of Santa Rosa, was a week-end visitor.

Harry Thayer, Bulletin linotype machinist, placed a t. f. slip in the subboard, oiled up his straight-eight, and is now headed toward Portland, Oregon, via the Redwood highway.

Yep, the caravan is again caravanning—this time to Colorado Springs. Some of the caravan are grouped, others are trailing in single file—Injun fashion. Those to get away in a bunch were Delegates Stauffer of No. 21 and Delegate Shultz of Watsonville-Salinas Union, the latter accompanied by his sister; Tom Black and George Knell, who left at 9:40 o'clock Wednesday morning via the Western Pacific. Those taking different routes to the famous Rocky Mountain health town were Delegate Eickworth of No. 21, who left last Tuesday evening via the Santa Fe, and Delegate Hebner, also traveling over the Santa Fe, who will touch Los Angeles, the Grand Canyon, and a few other points that hold a special interest for him; Dave Gloss, Pasadena Union's delegate, who arrived in San Francisco last Monday and who left via the Southern Pacific for Salt Lake City, thence over the Denver and Rio Grande Railway to Colorado Springs, Tuesday night. Harry Johnston of the Bulletin chapel and his wife entrusted their safety to the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific for traveling to the convention city. After adjournment of the convention they will proceed to Wichita, Kansas, where they intend to visit relatives and friends. Delegate Harry Young of the Examiner chapel, who assumed the responsibility of blazing the trail for his colleagues and their associates, got off to a flying start more than a week ago, when he decided to make the journey overland in an automobile. Mr. Young's wife and son are accompanying him to Colorado Springs.

Daily News Notes—By L. L. Heagney.

Agility acquired by dodging bullets in Herrin, Ill., the place of his birth, saved Jack Griffin when an automobile tried to run him down as he alighted from a street car recently. Paavo Nurmi would have to run a half hour to cover the distance Jack made in one leap.

Early in the week Frank Vaughan was watching the slipboard with more intensesness than a traffic cop watches for speeders. Frank, some time ago, bought land near Oroville and he wanted to get away to give it the up and up.

Sometime this coming week Elmer McGraw plans to vacation by driving, accompanied by his wife, toward the general direction of the North Pole. In preparation he had a Stromberg carburetor installed on his Chevrolet coupe recent.

Some of the boys in our shop are all pepped up over a new carburetor invented by a local machinist and estimated to more than double the mileage given by those now on the market. A pool has been formed to finance it. And none other than that "grave and reverend seigneur," Carey Liggett, is the promoter.

When you roll back into town from a week-end jaunt, tired, thirs—pardon, dusty—one often craves the name of a cafe wherein to refresh the inner man. Well, this ain't no ad so the name of one can't be given, but a tip will be. Quiz Bill Leslie about that place over in North Beach—just ask Bill, he knows.

Such a quiet, gentlemanly young man is "Red" Balthasar, no one would or will believe he goes joy riding! He does, though. Absolutely. And the fair representative of the feminine gender

accompanying him last Sunday on an overland voyage to Gilroy added not a little to the beauty of the vista. "Red" doesn't need the attention of an oculist, he can pick 'em without glasses.

No. 21's label committee is surely to be congratulated on the results it is accomplishing. Members of the News chapel who deal with the Hibernia Bank were astonished and delighted to see the union label on each check that institution furnishes customers with a checking account.

Bert Coleman and family are viewing the wonders of the State Fair in "Friendless" Richardson's town. Bert is especially interested in the cattle, he has heard so much about "throwing the bull" in our neat little chapel he has hopes of seeing a cowboy do it scientifically.

Chronicle Chapel Notes—By Victor Aro.

Well, Earl Curtis last week was the target of that chubby little fellow with the bow and arrow who shoots so erratically. The bride is Annetta Clark, and the couple are now honeymooning around southern California, chaperoned by "Mickey" and Mrs. McDermott. This is a pleasant surprise, especially for the married men, for they gain a good man, although the poor bachelors necessarily lose one.

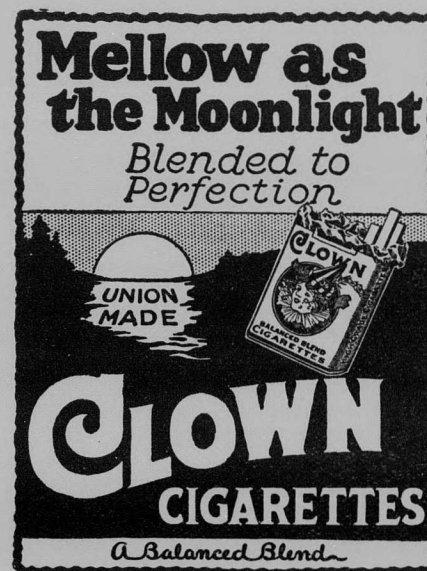
It was disclosed the other day that Lyle Slocum has an interest in a gold mine—not the kind where you put the gold in and sell the mine, but the kind where you buy the mine and sell the gold—and it is located in Grass Valley. Samples of gold from the mine, the West Empire Mining and Milling Corporation, are alleged to have assayed \$14,000 per ton. It sounds good!

The Mountain Home Ranch, Calistoga, will have a new guest this week in the person of Willis Hall.

Tom Brady, apprentice, returned last Sunday from an auto tour to Yosemite. Meanwhile, Tom has been training for the Golden Gate swim that will take place next Sunday, and hopes to make a good showing under the South End Rowing Club's colors.

Examiner Chapel Items—By "Cy" Stright.

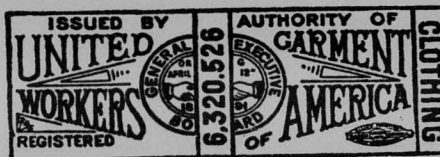
They tell many funny stories about printers and what they do when out of their natural habitat



Attention—Organized Labor

WATCH FOR THIS UNION LABEL

On Ready-to-Wear Clothing, Shirts, Overalls and other working men's clothing.



The only label that is recognized by the American Federation of Labor and all its Affiliated Bodies.

Co-op Brands—Dreadnaught Brands are on the "We Don't Patronize List," United Garment Workers of America.

for any length of time, but one of the best comes from a happening on a recent deer hunt put on by some of the boys. The third day out, while seated at the evening meal in the wilds of the back country, "Bill" Latta pulled a make-up rule from his hunting shirt pocket and proceeded to spread his bread and cut his food to 12-pica measure.

Willie Ferrogario has left for a month's vacation in the Sacramento valley. Willie has an uncle with a ranch up on the river and he hopes to get in shape for an intensive winter campaign. He'll massage the asparagus fields and help nurse the on-coming crops while away.

Val Hassmer, erstwhile fly-by-night and globe trotter, has located on the "Ex" board and right off grabbed a short stretch while "Judge" Thrasher is resting up.

"Ole John" Mappa decided to see the sights elsewhere so hired J. H. McClaire to do a little time for him.

"Big Bob" Britt returned to work recently after basking in the sunshine and eyeing the beauties at the beaches in southern California. Bob tried, but failed, to negotiate the ocean-to-desert dive while at Ocean Park. He says he'd like being kidnapped and riding in blue Cadillac sedans.

"Dolly" Titlow, venerable member of the proof-room staff, was apparently greatly concerned over the reported loss of weight of another chapel member, but "Cherubic Ruth" pipes up in her quaint little voice: "I'm too fond of my eats to allow a mere forty pounds to worry me."

Jesse Rundell received so many sweet-scented mash notes that he couldn't answer them all, so he up and shaved off his disguise until such time as he catches up with his correspondence and then he says he'll raise another come-on.

Harvey Lyon, the "candy man," visited the Allied Printing Trades Club the forepart of the week and was heard to remark "Along toward morning the farmer got lucky."

"Chauncey" Benton became so fatigued the other night that he started looking for perfumed cigarettes so he could go on a spree.

"Thin-Space" Satterley was heard to chuckle and remark to a former playmate. "Kim, you all look like your skin was beginning to crack."

Harry Young, his wife and boy, and the family dog, all in the trusty flivver, were last seen headed east through Albany by "Judge" George Thrasher. They seemed to be enjoying themselves and announced they were on their way at last. Harry will represent the local union at the convention.

John J. McNeary has severed his connection with the Examiner composing room and has been succeeded by Bill McCoy as foreman. Johnnie left for a deer hunting expedition Saturday and Bill took charge Monday.

Charley Collins of the ad alley met with misfortune Sunday night. Charley was riding in Golden Gate Park when accosted by two youths. Unsuspecting, Charley stopped the car and took a look at the rear tires. On turning around he found himself looking down the throats of two young cannons. He was ordered to drive his new acquaintances to the Marina, where they relieved him of his cash, ousted him from his car and drove away. Charley still has hopes of recovering some of the lost articles, principally his new sedan.

Miss Eva Cook, now of Los Angeles but a former member of this chapel, motored up from the southern metropolis for a short vacation. Eva visited around the old shop the forepart of the week and renewed acquaintances. She is looking the picture of health.

Victor J. Spence and wife have joined the peninsula travelers and are busily engaged day times superintending the construction of a new home down Burlingame way.

"Steamboat" Willie Nicholson also has acquired property in the bottleneck district and will soon be raising chickens and one thing or another on his new ranch.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS.

Australia—Unemployment—Subsidized unemployment in Austria decreased during the past month from 154,000 to approximately 150,000, to both of which items, however, must be added 20,000 workers who are not subsidized. The total is approximately 32,000 above the number for the corresponding period last year, and indicates that the number of subsidized unemployed persons unable to obtain work throughout the year will number approximately 149,000 against 116,000 for 1925.

Canada—Quebec Unemployment—Continued improvement was noticed in Quebec during the past month. Manufacturing showed a further increase, some 3500 persons having been added to the staffs. Transportation and construction also showed notable gains.

Denmark—Unemployment—During the month of June unemployment in Denmark showed a slight increase, the figure at the beginning of the month having been 44,566, and, at the close of the month, 45,241, a rather abnormal situation for this season of the year.

Germany—Unemployment—The number of

state-supported unemployed persons declined during the last quarter by 19,060, or from 215,604 on April 1, to 196,544 on July 1, 1926.

Ireland—Irish Workmen's Wage Reduction—In accordance with a recent decision of the Irish Railways Wages Board, which is the final appeal board in the process of adjusting differences and disputes between the railways and their employees, a reduction in wages payable to the employees of the Irish railway companies came into effect on June 1, 1926.

Italy—Ban on "Luxury Building"—An order is about to be put into force whereby only habitations for the poorer classes may be erected. No "luxury building" will be permitted, and materials, when necessary, will be purchased at a special discount to favor economy and make cheaper rents possible in the end.

Mexico—Emigration—The Nogales Consulate reports that emigration to the nearby United States continues without abatement, particularly to the farms of California and Arizona.



Twelve years ago there were but a comparatively few people who owned stock in the California Power Companies.

Today there are 175,986 and their homes are to be found in almost every city and hamlet throughout the state.

These Companies owned by Californians employ more than 30,000 men and women, most of whom are part-owners.

This is true people's ownership. One of every sixteen persons is financially interested thru family ties with (stock and/or bond) holders.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY

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Owned · Operated · Managed
by Californians ·

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Meeting Held Friday Evening, September 3, 1926.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Wm. P. Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Retail Delivery Drivers, V. Vanderslice vice H. Scammon. Delegates seated.

Report of Executive Committee—Recommended indorsement of the wage scale and agreement of Butchers' Union No. 508. In the matter of communication from the American Federation of Labor emphasizing the need of educating public opinion on the subject of child labor and suggesting that in each central body speakers' classes be formed to train labor men to present the subject effectively, and with the purpose in view to keep up the agitation for an amendment to the Federal Constitution empowering Congress to regulate child labor, your committee recommends that the matter be held in abeyance temporarily, and that the secretary make a request to the American Federation of Labor for about three dozen copies of the special pamphlet for study in the local unions. Report concurred in.

Report of Unions—Musicians—Made a very lengthy report of their controversy with the Allied Amusement Industries, and stated that members were contending for one day rest in seven; and warned members of organized labor to stay away from the theaters during the strike. Cracker Bakers—Thanked the Council, Secretary O'Connell, and Mr. Melnikow for their assistance in arbitration proceedings; have gained an increase of 50 cents per day for a period of three years. Auto Mechanics—Are installing shop cards; making progress in organizing shops. Fishermen—Have had the best season in history. Tailors—Will parade on Labor day; will celebrate anniversary on September 25th. Bakers—Are making progress organizing the Greenline Bakery. Post Office Clerks—Purchased \$500 stock in the Union Labor Insurance Company.

Trade Union Promotional League—Are putting on a show for the Cigar Makers' Union; requested all delegates to ask for the union label, card and button.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—Committee reported progress on the matter of investigating the financial standing of the proposed Brotherhood National Bank. Inasmuch as the Judiciary Committee of the Board of Supervisors is to hold a public hearing on proposed charter amendments in the immediate future, committee recommends that the Council endorse and submit for placing on the ballot the following new section to be added to Chapter 1 of Article II, and to be known as Section 24—The members of the Boards or Commissions in charge of the Departments of Public Works, Public Health, Police and Civil Service, shall be appointed by the Mayor, and may be removed by the Mayor, subject in both appointment and removal to the approval of the Board of Supervisors; and the Supervisors may, independently of the Mayor and for cause, impeach any appointed officer, deputy or employee of any department or office; all such impeachments shall be tried in open session of the board, and in case of conviction by a two-thirds vote of the Supervisors, the judgment shall not extend further than to removal from office or employment, but the person so convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to prosecution before the courts according to law. Moved that the amendment be adopted; carried. Committee recommended that a new section be added to Arti-

cle XV, to be designated as Section 8—The premiums or charges for bonds of indemnity required for the faithful performance of their duties, from persons appointed to office, position, or employment under the city and county or any board, commission, office, or department thereof, including public utilities owned and operated, or under construction, or controlled by the city and county, shall be a charge against the city and county and payable out of the appropriations or funds to be designated by the Board of Supervisors. Recommended indorsement; carried.

Delegate Furuseth addressed the Council on the European conditions of labor. He said, that in his opinion, the seamen could expect little or no help from the League of Nations at Geneva; he found in Europe a distinct movement to defeat and abolish parliamentary government; in Germany, there is a movement toward Pan-Germanism; in England, the workers, through faulty tactics, are losing faith both in organization and in labor politics; all over the world, the third estate is striving to take away from the common people all that they have gained for the last 150 years; the third estate did not want to abolish feudalism, but the French revolution got away from the third estate and abolished feudalism; now the third estate, big business, is planning a come-back, and he could foresee that organized labor in America as well as in Europe would be called upon to use every ounce of its strength to defend itself against this coming attack; he denounced the Treaty of Versailles, and said that it could not stand much longer; he thought another great war was brewing, unless that treaty be modified.

Moved that when we adjourn we do so out of respect to the memory of Brother Fred Jaggi of the Shipyard Laborers; motion carried.

Receipts—\$192.00. **Expenses**—\$2,249.00.

Adjourned at 10 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Demand the union label, card and button whenever you are spending your union-earned money. Be a genuine trade unionist at all times.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

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Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission Market Street R. R.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
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Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
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TROTSKY'S "PROBLEMS OF LIFE."

By E. Guy Talbott.

Leon Trotsky, until recently the war lord of Russia, reveals a side of his character—likewise a side of soviet philosophy—hitherto unknown. Trotsky's new book, "The Problems of Life," is a plea for the development of a national culture in Russia as a necessary fulfillment of the revolution.

"The revolution is, in the first place, an awakening of human personality in the masses—which were supposed to possess no personality. No government, even the most active and enterprising, can possibly transform life without the initiative of the masses . . . The problems of life must be made to pass into the consciousness of the masses."

This statement by Trotsky reminds one of a passage from Woodrow Wilson's book, "The New Freedom," where the late President of the United States said: "Today, when the doctrine is implicitly avowed that only select classes have the equipment necessary for carrying on government; today, when so many conscientious citizens, smitten with the sense of social wrong and suffering, have fallen into the fallacy that benevolent government can be meted out to the people by kind-hearted trustees of prosperity and guardians of the welfare of dutiful employees—today, supremely, does it behoove this nation to remember that a people shall be saved by the power that sleeps in its own deep bosom, or by none; not from above; not by patronage of its aristocrats. The flower does not bear the root, but the root the flower."

Trotsky's book is frankly based on the changed attitude of the lamented Lenin regarding the primary function of the soviet government of Russia. Just before he died Lenin said: "We should like to concentrate all our forces on the problems of culture and would do it—but for the international relations which force us to fight for our position among other nations. Yet, apart from foreign politics, and in regard to internal economic relations, the center of our work is the struggle for culture."

As a result of the revolution, Trotsky maintains that the working class of Russia has actually gained: (1) The dictatorship of the proletariat; (2) The Red army, which is the main support of the dictatorship of the proletariat; (3) The nationalization of the chief means of production, "without which the dictatorship of the proletariat would have become a form void of substance"; and (4) The monopoly of foreign trade, "which is the necessary condition of socialistic state-structure in capitalist environment."

The soviet state is now confronted with the task of the reconstruction of life on a socialistic basis, "subjecting the foundations of human relationships to a conscious control and leadership." The culture for which Trotsky pleads is based in part on bourgeois customs and ideals and in part on a complete abandonment of established institutions of society. There is no place whatever in the culture advocated by Trotsky for religion or the church. The family and the home are to be completely remodeled.

"There is no denying that family relations, those of the proletarian class included, are shattered. The main process consists in a painful evolution of the proletarian family itself, an evolution leading up to a crisis, and we are witnessing now the first chaotic stages of the process . . . A radical reform of the family and more generally of the whole order of domestic life requires a big conscious effort on the part of the whole mass of the working class, and presumes in the class itself the existence of a powerful molecular force of inner desire for culture and progress."

The problems of life, according to Trotsky, can not be solved by economic formulas alone. A

psychological and cultural development must go along with the economic emancipation of the masses. Trotsky does not hesitate to recognize the glaring economic and moral defects of communism. He also abandons definitely the pursuit of a distinctly proletarian class culture. He recognizes the validity of individualism in the development of human personality.

"The Problems of Life," by Leon Trotsky, translated by Z. Vengerova; introduction by N. Minsky. Published by Methuen & Co., London; George H. Doran Company, New York; 114 pages, price \$1.50.

LABOR'S PRESS CONTENTS AGAINST HOSTS OF GREED AND CHICANERY.

By John P. Frey

Editor, Molders' Journal, and President, Ohio State Federation of Labor.

The labor press of America is second to none in quality and educational value. It contains many papers whose editorials receive nation-wide consideration.

The editors of these labor papers are giving a generous service to our movement, which is not always appreciated as it should be. Many of them are compelled to labor under financial burdens which would discourage men who were not primarily devoted to the cause in which they had enlisted.

In this country, as in many others, much printed matter represents special interests. Their publications frequently warp and distort the facts to more successfully carry on the propaganda in which they are interested. In addition to the publications which represent the employer's trade interests, there are a number devoted to spreading the vicious un-American programs of those who seek to destroy our movement. The mails are filled with publications advocating company unions and endeavoring to convince the wage earner that his welfare can be better protected through the organization created by his employers than by the trade union of his craft or industry. The organized opponents of trade unionism who endeavor to accomplish their end by advocating the so-called open shop or American plan, keep many printing presses busy.

It is most essential that our trade union movement should have a press of its own through which the facts concerning labor's problems can be truthfully presented and through whose columns the principles, the policies and the methods of our trade union movement can be continually expressed. We cannot picture a successful trade union movement without a labor press. Sustaining this labor press and giving encouragement to its editors is as important a duty as the maintaining of our membership. That knowledge is power is as equally true as that in organization there is strength. We must look largely to our labor press to keep our membership informed upon all matters of current interest. The true effectiveness of our trade union movement in every state will be reflected by the quality and character of its labor press and the support which this press receives from the trade union movement.

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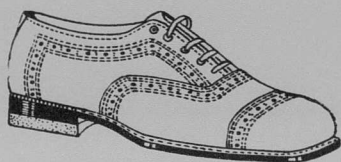
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Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died since the last reports published: William F. Goodwin of the stationary engineers, Benjamin F. Ames of the letter carriers, Charles H. Archer of the machinists, Max Fogel of the theatrical stage employees, Fred F. Gericke of the web pressmen, William P. Armour of the barbers, Alfred Jaggi of the shipyard laborers, E. H. Sherman of the painters, Dennis W. Doyle of the riggers and stevedores, George Bomer of the milk wagon drivers.

Andrew Furuseth, just returned from an extended European trip in the interest of the sailors, attended his first meeting of the Labor Council in several months last Friday night, and when called upon for a few words concerning conditions as he found them, gave the delegates a vast amount of information gained at first hand and talked entertainingly and instructively concerning the possibilities of the near future with relation to world affairs.

The Cracker Bakers' Union has won an increase of 50 cents per day as the result of arbitration proceeding recently had with employers when it was found impossible to reach an agreement by conciliation. A contract has been signed covering a period of three years setting forth the conditions that are to prevail during that time.

The Musicians' Union won a complete victory in its controversy with local theatrical managers after a strike lasting less than a week. The main point in controversy was one day's rest in seven, which was finally conceded by the managers.

The Tailors' Union will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary with an entertainment and ball

on the evening of September 25th. During its entire history the organization has had to fight hard to maintain conditions, and because of this fact the entertainment will be a most joyous one, particularly owing to the success with which it has been meeting recently.

The Labor Council last Friday night, upon recommendation of the Executive Committee, approved the new wage scale of Butchers' Union No. 508. The matter will now go to the State Federation of Butchers, after which negotiations will be opened up with employers looking to the reaching of an agreement.

Proudly returning with a record catch of trout, Al Howe, business agent of Barbers' Union No. 148, is again at his desk after enjoying his annual vacation. Howe spent several weeks roaming through the wooded country of northern California.

Proceeds to maintain the strenuous organization campaign that has been conducted for the past seven months by Boilermakers' Union No. 6 will be raised by an elaborate dance to be held October 23 at National Hall, 16th and Mission streets. Since the inauguration of the campaign, the organization has revived to its former formidable position, according to Secretary Thomas Sheehan. Over 250 members have been reinstated and a great number of new applicants have been embraced by the local. With the institution of a sick and death benefit plan, nine death claims aggregating \$11,000 have been paid since September of 1925. The union is now more solid and work is more plentiful in the craft than it has been in the past four years, according to Sheehan.

LABOR DAY CELEBRATION.

The Labor Day celebration, held in Oakland, with the co-operation of the San Francisco labor movement, was a success beyond the fondest hopes of those having the arrangements in hand. The parade was made up of six divisions, and more than 60,000 trade unionists were in line. Under the leadership of Martin McGowan, grand marshal, everything worked with clock-like regularity in the big parade, the greatest in the history of the East Bay labor movement.

The literary exercises, under the direction of Chairman George Durand of the Alameda County Central Labor Council, were attended by thousands and pronounced a great success.

The orator of the day was Chief Justice Waste of the California State Supreme Court, and his address, a masterly justification of trade unionism and a tribute to the toilers of the world, was listened to with strict attention and was highly applauded at its close.

CHARTER AMENDMENTS.

Amendment of the city charter to give the Board of Supervisors the right to participate in the appointment and removal of certain city officials is proposed by the San Francisco Labor Council. The amendment provides that the Mayor's appointments of members of the Board of Public Works, the Board of Health, and the Police and Civil Service commissions, shall be approved by the Board of Supervisors.

The power of impeachment of such members is also provided for, such proceedings to be initiated in the Board of Supervisors, who can remove the members by a two-thirds vote.

Another amendment to require the city and county to pay the premium on bonds required of city officials for the faithful performance of their duties is also proposed by the Labor Council. The present practice puts the burden upon the officials and employees. It is pointed out in the Labor Council's communication to the Board of Supervisors, which was signed by John A. O'Connell, secretary, that private corporations pay for such bonds as they require of employees and officials.

PRESSMEN DEDICATE MEMORIAL.

The convention of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America dedicated a chapel in memory of their 111 American and Canadian members who fell in the World War. The memorial has a seating capacity of 500 persons.

Pressmen's Home is owned by the union. It is an old Tennessee estate of 2200 acres. The union maintains a home for its aged and infirm, a sanitarium, a technical trade school, and a modern hotel.

CARD OF THANKS.

We desire to thank the Oroville Fire Department and all kind friends who assisted in saving our home and contents, which were destroyed by fire Saturday morning, while we were in San Francisco. MR. and MRS. G. A. DAHLMEIER.
—California Paper.

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